

Our aged neighbor of the Herald has our profound sympathy upon this mournful occasion. He is a flower untimely blighted—a rose nipped in the bud—as used up man. History has played the deuce with him. *Tempus fugit* like thunder in his case. The imperishable records of the State have stamped him as a gentleman of the mature age of fifty, declining quietly into the vale of years, yet casting “one long, lingering look behind,” to the scenes of his youth, now fast fading away in the dim distance like the half-remembered echo of a dream. *Sic transit gloria mundi*—such is the fate of Editors. It is said however, that our neighbor bears his fate with wonderful resignation, and no one not aware of the fact, would suppose for a moment that he had any thing like reached the mature age attributed to him.

But upon the present occasion,—it being Valentine's day,—nature asserts its power, and our neighbor waxes mournful and pathetic, although he endeavors to hide his wounded sensibilities under the disguise of mirth. He needs deny it. He expects a Valentine, and there is no use in saying he don't, no more than there is in trying to turn it off upon the Journal-man. Talking about the beauty of the editorial corps in this place, as the Herald does in the last sentence of the article on Valentine's day, reminds us of an observation made by a somewhat rough-spoken friend of ours from a distance. He said he had found the Editors in Wilmington very clever fellows, “but,” added he, “the d—dest ugliest crowd I ever met with.” The sinner. We would have had a fight with him instantly, but that we were employed in writing a receipt for his subscription to the Journal, an operation which has always a very soothing influence upon our feelings; and moreover, upon reflection we became convinced that the man told the truth.—*Daily Journal*, 14th.

The Charlotte Riot.

The papers and people of this State, but more especially of the Western portion of it, are justly excited against the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the suppression of the mint at Charlotte, which is now the only one by which any considerable amount of bullion mined east of the Rocky Mountains is coined. The tendency is to centralize every thing in New York, and even the petty expenditure necessary for the maintenance of a mint for the convenience and prosperity of an important interest in Western Carolina is begrudged, while millions are spent in building up monopolies at the North. We know how sensibly the loss of the mint would be felt by our Western counties.

Information has been received at the State Department at Washington, to the effect that the Queen of Spain has pardoned and released Mr. THASHER.

The Savannah (Ga.) Morning News of the 11th, goes for supporting that party in the coming Presidential contest which recognizes and upholds the absolute finality of the compromise; and if the party making that issue be defeated, then, if need be, unitedly to “resist even to the disruption of every tie that binds us to the Union.”

Corruption.

There is more corruption, meanness and dishonesty connected with the system of drumming for steamship and other contracts from Congress, and of swindling the treasury by exaggerated, trumped up, and fraudulent claims than there is in all other departments of the government. The connection of the Government with private speculators can never be free from abuse, nor is a political body like Congress, or a politically constituted board or commission the proper tribunal for the adjudication of claims. The time is rapidly approaching when the United States will be made seizable at equity on these claims, and thus some step will be put to present growing abuses.

SEE IF HE DON'T.—Gen. SCOTT will be the next high candidate for the Presidency certain, and we'll bet—something cheap on it. Whether he will be the next President, is quite another thing.

The Louisiana Democracy, etc.

The New-Orleans Delta of the 5th says: The democratic party in this State appears to be harmonizing all its late difficulties and bickerings with amazing rapidity. The division on the Compromise question was never so great, nor the disagreement so rancorous, as in the neighboring States of South Carolina and Alabama. The Union party still-born; those who once encouraged the idea are now ashamed of it. The main cause of this healthy state of feeling in the democracy is their recent defeat in the State elections. Adversity has infused into them a harmonious spirit,—and curbed the rampant spirit which, at one time, under the appeals of our two opposing Senators, threatened to tear the party into irreconcilable fragments. At the meeting of the Legislature a week or two since, the democratic members were held, when the hatchet was buried,—the pipe of peace went round, and the Sechems were to sharpen their tomahawks and scaling knives for their common enemy,—the whigs. The decided action of the whigs, in the distribution of the spoils at their command, contributed greatly to produce this harmony. It was agreed that the unfortunate difference between the two Senators should no longer disturb the harmonious equality of the party, and that hereafter the compromise division should be forgotten, and the only question in regard to democrats should be—Is he a good democrat, on the Baltimore platform?

A somewhat similar state of things is gradually being brought about in Mississippi and the other Southern States. The Union party humbug is dying out very rapidly. Old party lines are being drawn, and as the supposed necessity for that temporary organization has passed away, so has it imperceptibly melted into thin air. So also with the Southern-rights party as a distinctive organization. Its members feel that they can serve the cause of the South more efficiently in the Democratic ranks, than by maintaining an isolated and powerless neutrality. In Alabama, some gentlemen headed by Mr. Yancey, still keep themselves before the people in opposition to a Baltimore Convention, but their movement will be unsuccessful, as was their attempt to carry over the vote of the State from Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor in 1848. There will be no such division in the Democratic ranks as seem to anticipate. One thing is certain,—nothing but division can defeat us, and that division can only arise from an overweening confidence in our own strength—the danger from which we have most to fear.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Company, held on the afternoon of the 12th inst., HENRY W. CONNER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

We learn from a private telegraphic dispatch received in this city from Savannah, that at four o'clock yesterday afternoon six cars containing 240 barrels of cotton were destroyed by fire at 29 Station of the Georgia Central Rail Road, and that about fifty yards of the track were likewise consumed.—*Charleston Courier*, 15th inst.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at New-York on the afternoon of the 12th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. There is an advance of 1 cent per lb. in cotton.

The state of things in France is but little changed. Accounts of trade in the Provinces are generally favorable. Louis Napoleon has published a decree abrogating that of the late Provisional Government abolishing all titles of nobility. The impression is gaining ground in Paris, that Louis Napoleon is seeking an early opportunity to provoke a war with England, the probabilities of an invasion being earnestly discussed. The latest intelligence by telegraph from London, brings the announcement that the report of the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon, was current in that City. The Government has ordered 20,000 stand of arms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops to London. The London Daily News says that an order has also been sent recalling three of the principal ships of war on the Tagus, to return with all despatch to England.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Prof. Emmons.

We are gratified to have in our power to lay before our readers the following interesting and important letter from Prof. Emmons. State Geologist, in relation to the Chatham coal-fields:

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 7, 1852.

To his Excellency, Gov. Reid:

Sir: I have executed the preliminary examination of the Chatham coal-field, which your Excellency proposed when I visited Raleigh. The results of this examination are highly satisfactory. I began it at Farmersville, the most easterly point where coal had been discovered, and have been able to trace it in its outcrop seventeen or eighteen miles. Along this outcrop, it rises to the surface at nearly a uniform dip and strike, pursuing nearly a direct line from west to east, and maintaining without interruption the whole distance an average thickness of at least six and a half feet. The principal bed exceeds seven feet at one or two points. A two foot bed lies below the main one, with ten or twelve inches of slate only between them. Another three foot bed lies thirteen feet beneath, with bituminous slate intervening. The thickness of the main bed is all that can be wished, inasmuch as it is more profitable than one of nine or ten feet.

As there can be no question, then, as to the length of the outcrop and the thickness of the respective beds, the important question is, will these beds thin out and become lost in the shales, or will they preserve their present average thickness? This question, though it cannot be decided positively, still, if we may place confidence in geological principles, we may feel a great degree of assurance that they will prove as permanent as the beds of coal of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In the first place, diluvial action, as it is sometimes termed, has never been felt here. There is no drift. The beds of pebbles are not transported masses, like our Northern drift, but simply the remains of an old sea bottom. Beds of coal have not, therefore, been swept away. In the second place, we find all the usual accompaniments of coal, as shales, fossils, beds of the hydrous peroxide of iron, &c. In the third place, there is a sufficient breadth and depth to the coal series, though the amount of coal is not always in proportion to the breadth; and depth of strata: thus in the coal-field of Nova Scotia, which I examined in 1835, I found only one bed of coal of four feet strata, whose aggregate thickness is fourteen thousand feet; while the fourth place there is an uplift or undulation of the strata, by which the main bed of coal is brought to the surface at one and a half or two miles south from the first outcrop, which last is within the outer rim of the basin.—There can scarcely be a doubt, therefore, that there is a breadth of coal of two miles, at least, and which extends seventeen or eighteen miles continuously. I have, however, no idea that the coal-field is thus restricted either in length or breadth.

There is only one place where a bed thin out, and this is the effect of a local disturbance common to all formations. From the facts and phenomena, then, of the Chatham coal-field, we have little reason to fear its early failure. It is proper for me to observe, in this connection, that I do not regard this coal-field as extensive as many others in this country. The Appalachian, the Illinois and Michigan coal-fields are much longer and wider—the former being nearly 900 miles long and from 150 to 200 broad.

The quality of the coal of Chatham is excellent. It is adapted to parlor use, but particularly to the manufacture of gas for lighting houses and streets; and also for coke, which may be employed in the manufacture of the best kind of iron. I see no reason why it may not supersede the foreign bituminous coals. It is remarkably free from the sulphuretted gas, which is an important fact to be borne in mind when large quantities are to be sent to market, for if this shale is mixed with the coal in considerable quantities, it may produce spontaneous combustion. I am, most respectfully yours, E. EMMONS.

Discipline in the Navy.

The bill passed by the Senate a few days since for the enforcement of discipline in the Navy, and which is designed to meet the deficiency occasioned by the abolition of corporal punishments, is very stringent in its provisions. The commission of those offenses against discipline and order which are of most common occurrence on ship board are made punishable, under the finding of a court martial of three commissioned officers, with the following penalties:—1st. Discharge from the service with bad conduct; 2d. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water for a term not exceeding thirty days; 3d. Solitary confinement in irons for the same period, but without deprivation of food; 4th. Solitary confinement for thirty days; 5th. Confinement not exceeding two months; 6th. Reduction to an inferior rank of seamanship; 7th. Hall and chain, this punishment not to be inflicted whilst at sea; 8th. Deprivation of liberty whilst on shore; 9th. Loss of pay for a period not exceeding three months.

Other sections of the bill invest the commander of any vessel in the Navy, or of any shore station, with authority to punish offenders, without trial by Court Martial, by diminishing their rations; restricting their diet to bread and water; by the imposition of extra duties; and in case of theft, by making good from the wages of the culprit the value of the article stolen, and by striking the offender from the rolls of the ship, and branding him with the word “thief” upon it. It is contemplated to follow this bill by another, now in preparation by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, abolishing the spirit ration, the prolific source of much of the misconduct of seamen, and establishing a system of rewards for the encouragement of good conduct and expert seamanship.

Baltimore American.

The foreign papers contain the following information of a great man in his day and generation. If Austria pay up principal and interest her whole territory will have to be sold. Some of the heirs of the famous Wallenstein have renewed their claim to his estates, which were confiscated after his assassination in 1634, and which at that time yielded a revenue of \$1,800,000 yearly, or above five and a half millions of dollars, taking into account the difference in the value of money. The suit is brought against the Austrian treasury for the second time, a similar suit having been withdrawn some seventeen years since, the Emperor Ferdinand having given the applicants reason to believe that an indemnity would be made them for the injustice done their ancestor. His innocence of the charge of treason was settled by Dr. Forster in a work he published on the subject at Potsdam, in 1834, but in the present case new evidence will be adduced. The claimants bring forward an immense number of documents, and the trial will be a long one.

New Gold Dollars and Gold Half-Dollars.

“Observer,” the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

“I have just seen the new gold dollar piece sent down from the Philadelphia mint the Hon. Geo. S. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The coin consists of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head, as the place for putting a head is cut out. The only objection to this kind of coin is the detraction to which it seems to me it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half dollar gold pieces not yet called for by any one, have been sent down from the mint. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way.”

Washington, Feb. 11.

In Senate a petition was presented by two adopted citizens, asking the sympathy and intercession of the government in behalf of a brother of one of them, who is represented to be a prisoner in Siberia, on account of an act of resistance to the Russian government. It is understood to be a burlesque of the petitions in favor of interference in behalf of O'Brien.

The debate on the non-intervention resolutions of Mr. Clarke was continued. In the House, the resolution of the New Jersey Legislature in favor of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, caused a stormy debate and much violent language between Messrs. Giddings and Stanly.

Revolutionary Materials.

A curious letter, from Mr. George Law, is published in the New York Herald, in reply to some comments about the purchase of arms for Kosuth's scheme of revolutionizing Hungary. We insert the following portion for the singular facts which it declares:—

My purchase from the government of the United States of one hundred and fifty thousand muskets, and my owning several millions of ball cartridges, has been several times alluded to, and it has been stated the muskets are “worthless,” and the cartridges “second-hand,” and that I have sold them to Governor Kosuth for \$2 a piece, &c. There is not one word of truth in the statement that any of these muskets have been sold to Governor Kosuth, or any body else, for Hungary. The statements depreciating the worth of the arms, I denounce as a slander of my property, calculated to injure its sale. The muskets cost the Government to make them, about thirteen dollars each, and they are worth that sum. They are new—not “second-hand”—they are not “condemned and worthless arms.” Nevertheless, as they did not cost me, and those interested with me so much, they will be disposed of for less than half that price; and we will also, in case of a sale of a larger number, give to the friends of liberty enough to arm a battalion of republican patriots to aid in the liberation of Europe. Governor Kosuth does not allude in his speech, quoted by you, to those muskets, or to any arrangement with respect to them, though we shall be happy to sell him all he may want on moderate terms.

The contract he alludes to is with other parties, for muskets which cannot be equal to ours. Ours are now and in good order, of the best manufacture, and well supplied with accoutrements, boxed up and in store, ready for shipment at a moment's notice, with several millions of rounds of ball cartridges.—They were made by American freemen and will not be sold for any price, to any but those who will use them in the cause of freedom in Europe. A large supply of infantry equipments of all kinds, for artillery, dragoons, and for riflemen, and of ropes for rafts, can be furnished at the shortest notice; on her part, but what she can do, she will do. The fastest sailing ships in the world, or the fastest sailing ships in the world, fully equipped, with cannon that will reach farther than any now in use, and manned by men that cannot be captured by any on earth. The ships shall carry 2000 men each. An agreement will be made to deliver all the personal and material, of war above mentioned, at any given point, anywhere in the world, I desire you to give this an insertion in your European edition, and send a copy to M. Mazzini, to Gen. Cavaignac, and to Gen. Garibaldi, and request the London Times, and Galvani and Monteur, of Paris, to copy it, and send the bill to the Herald office for payment.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Black Swan.

Some people's “zeese are all swan,” and this seems to be the case with those foolish individuals who have been lauding the vocal powers of Eliza Greenfield, in the Jenny Lind style, and christening her “the black swan.” The songstress, who was in Boston, before an audience who paid a dollar a piece, to hear her, and even in that city, usually so complacent to a dark complexion, there is no denying that she made a failure. The Bee says of her:—

“The personal appearance of Miss Greenfield is not very attractive. She is a stout build, not quite so dark as the Northern blacks. She wore modestly, in a blue and white brocade. She wore nothing on her head, but what she wore on her face, we are told that she makes no pretension to be an artist, and that she contemplates a visit to Europe for the purpose of finishing her musical education. But setting aside all this, we are really at a loss to discover any peculiarity in the “Black Swan” that should entitle her to be a “musical wonder.” It is true that she has a great compass of voice, and can sing “Down among the dead men,” as well as she can sing “Ah, don't mind me,” but what she can do, she will do. We have better singers among our own black population and certainly far more graceful and attractive persons.”

The Promethean Matri—The Apology of the British Government.

LORD GRANVILLE TO MR. LAWRENCE.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, that her Majesty's government has just received from the Vice Admiral commanding her Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, a report upon the subject of the Promethean, which is to the following effect:—That, on arriving at St. Thomas, the Admiral received a despatch from the commander of her Majesty's sloop Express, stating that on the requisition of Mr. James Green, her Majesty's Counsel at Greytown, who is also a principal agent of the Mosquito government at that place, he had, by the aid of the American steamship Prometheus, to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown. To this despatch Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour had immediately replied by saying that neither he, nor, to his knowledge, her Majesty's counsel had received any orders to allow her Majesty's ships to be employed in such service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of the Mosquito; the sole object of the presence of a British ship of war at Greytown being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive attempts to deprive the Mosquito government of possession, pending a settlement by negotiation of the question relative to its future position. Sir George Seymour had further expressly forbidden the commander of the Express from engaging in any service, or from compelling the levy of duties for the Mosquito government.

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her Majesty's government fully approve of the Vice Admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the Express, and also the requisition for the same, so far as he acted in violation of the orders of the British crown. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's government do so without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence from the Vice Admiral, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of the government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities have not been such as to admit of justification. As her Majesty's government have full confidence that the government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each other, in all cases of such disputes, and until due time has elapsed for the necessary steps to be taken, to abstain from taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty. The undersigned requests, &c. GRANVILLE.

Foreign Office, Jan. 10, 1852.

The New York Picayune is a funny paper. Prof. Hannibal's lectures are also to the point. In his last one he describes “Gogry” thus:—“Gogry, my frens, means de longitude, laesstude, an sitewashun ab de earth, or de globe. Datam, it tells you ‘wackly war you am, wedder in de temperance zone, or de intemperance zone, or wedder you am high de equin oxtail line, or in de demesear.’—before you kin see wid your eyes what de great utility ob being poor in de science.” The professor thinks it a national disgrace that America was discovered by a “furner.”

The New French Constitution.

We place upon record, below, the Constitution decreed by Louis Napoleon for the precious “Republic of France.”

The President of the Republic, considering that the French people has been called to pronounce on the following resolution, viz:—“The people wishes the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and gives him the necessary powers to make a constitution on the basis established in his proclamation of the 2d of December;” considering that the basis proposed for the acceptance of the people are:—

1. A responsible Chief named for 10 years;
2. Ministers dependent on the Executive power alone;
3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion on them in the Legislative Corps;
4. A Legislative Corps, electing and voting the laws named in the Constitution, without the *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election;
5. A Second Assembly, formed of all the distinguished men of all the country, a balancing power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public interests; and considering that the people have answered affirmatively by 7,500,000 suffrages, he promulgates the Constitution, the tenor of which is as follows:

Section 1.

Art. 1. The constitution recognizes, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which form the basis of the public rights of the French people.

Section 2.—Of the Government of the Republic.

Art. 2. The Government of the French Republic is entrusted to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President of the Republic for ten years, by the President of the Republic, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative body. Art. 4. The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate and the Legislative body.

Section 3.—Of the President of the Republic.

Art. 5. The President of the Republic is responsible to the French people. He has always a right to appeal to the people. Art. 6. The President of the Republic is the Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, concludes treaties of peace, political and commercial alliances, and makes the rules and decrees for the execution of the laws. Art. 7. Justice is rendered in his name. Art. 8. He alone has the initiative of the laws. Art. 9. He has the right of pardon. Art. 10. He sanctions and promulgates the laws and the *Senatus-Consults*. Art. 11. He presents the state of affairs of the Republic every year to the Senate and Legislative body by a message. Art. 12. He has a right to declare the state of siege in one or several departments, on the condition of referring to the Senate with the shortest delay. The consequences of the state of siege are regulated by Art. 13. The Ministers are responsible only as far as the acts of the Government regard him. There is no solidarity between them. They can only be impeached (*mis en accusation*) by the Senate. Art. 14. The Ministers, members of the Senate, the Legislative body, and the Council of State, the officers of the land and sea forces, the magistrates, and the public functionaries, are all responsible to the President of the Republic.

Section 4.—Of the Senate.

Art. 15. The number of the Senators cannot exceed 150. It is fixed at 80 for the first year. Art. 16. The Senate is composed, 1st, of the cardinals, marshals, admirals; 2d, of the citizens whom the President of the Republic deems fit to elevate to the dignity of Senator. Art. 21. The Senators are not removable, and are for life. Art. 22. The functions of Senator are gratuitous; nevertheless the President of the Republic may accord the Senators, by reason of the services rendered and of their position as Senators, a personal pension, which shall not exceed 30,000 fr. yearly. Art. 23. The President and Vice Presidents of the Senate are named by the President of the Republic, and chosen among the Senators. They are named for one year. The salary of the President of the Senate is fixed by a decree. Art. 24. The President of the Republic convokes and prorogues the Senate. He fixes the duration of its session by a decree. The sittings of the Senate are public. Art. 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. No law can be published before being submitted to it. Art. 26. The Senate opposes the publication—1st, of laws which may be contrary to or affect the constitution, religion, morals, the liberty of worship, the liberty of persons, equality of the citizens before the law, inviolability of property, and the principle of the inalienability of the rights of territory. Art. 27. The Senate regulates by a *Senatus-Consultus*: 1. The constitution of the colonies and of Algeria; 2. All that has not been provided for by the constitution, and which is necessary to its maintenance; 3. The significance of articles of the constitution which may give rise to controversies. Art. 28. The *Senatus-Consults* shall be submitted to the sanction of the President of the Republic, and promulgated by him. Art. 29.—The Senate maintains or annuls all the acts which may be submitted to it as unconstitutional by the Government or denounced for the same cause in petitions from the citizens. Art. 30. The Senate can, in a report addressed to the President of the Republic, fix the basis of projects of laws. Art. 31. The Senate also proposes modifications to the constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the Executive Power, it is stated so by a *Senatus-Consultus*. Art. 32. Nevertheless all modifications of the fundamental basis of the constitution shall be submitted to universal suffrage, such as they have been enunciated in the proclamation of the 2d of December, and adopted by the Legislative Corps. Art. 41. The ordinary sitting of the Legislative Corps last three months; its sittings are public, but the demand of five members is sufficient for its resolving itself into a secret committee. Art. 42. The account of the proceedings of the sittings of the Legislative Corps given by the journals, or any other channel of publication, shall consist only of the reproduction of the votes and of the resolutions drawn out at the close of each sitting, by the care of the President of the Legislative Corps. Art. 43. The President and Vice Presidents of the Legislative Corps are named by the President of the Republic for one year; they are chosen from amongst the deputies. The salary of the President of the Legislative Corps is fixed by a decree. Art. 44. The Ministers cannot be members of the Legislative Corps. Art. 45. The right of petition is exercised as regards the Senate. No petition can be addressed to the Legislative Corps. Art. 46. The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Corps. In case of dissolution, the President of the Republic is bound to convolve a new one within the term of six months.

Section 5.—Of the Council of State.

Art. 47. The number of the Councillors of State in ordinary session is fixed at 30. Art. 48. The Councillors of State are named by the President of the Republic, and are liable to removal by him.

Art. 49. The Council of State is presided over by the President of the Republic, and in his absence by the President of the Council of State. Art. 50. The Council of State is charged, under the direction of the President of the Republic, to draw up projects of law and regulations of public administration, and to obviate the difficulty that may arise in matters of administration. Art. 51. It maintains, in the name of the Government, the discussion of the projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Corps. The Councillors of State charged to speak in the name of the Government are appointed by the President of the Republic. Art. 52. The salary of each Councillor of State is 25,000 fr. Art. 53. The Ministers have rank, right of sitting, and a deliberative voice in the Council of State.

Section 7.—Of the High Court of Justice.

Art. 54. A High Court of Justice judges without appeal, or recourse to cassation, all persons who shall be sent before it as accused of crimes, attempts or plots against the President of the Republic, and against the internal and external safety of the State. It cannot be convened but in virtue of a decree of the President of the Republic. Art. 55. A *Senatus-Consultus* shall determine the organization of that High Court.

Section 8.—General and Transitory Provisions.

Art. 56. The provisions of the codes, rules, and regulations now existing which are not opposed to the present Constitution, remain in vigor until they be legally abrogated. Art. 57. A law shall determine the municipal organization. The Mayor shall be named by the Executive Power, and need not be a member of the Municipal Council. Art. 58. The present Constitution shall be in vigor to date from the day when the great Powers of the State organization by it shall be constituted. The decrees issued by the President of the Republic, to commence with the 2d of December to the present period, shall have all the force of law.

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the 14th of January, 1852.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Seen and signed with the Great Seal.

The Keeper of the Seals.

E. ROCHER.

From the London Times.

Louis Napoleon's Marriage.

For some time before the late *capit d'etat* communications had been going on between the President and Queen Christina of Spain, with intent to suggest a marriage between himself and one of the daughters of Her Majesty by her second husband, Munos; and if we are not misinformed, some pecuniary advances had actually preceded this matrimonial contract.—However this may be, the negotiation has now been broken off, the money repaid, and the Elect of the 20th December now looks for a consort among the legitimate issue of the crowned heads of Europe.

The court which the attention of Louis Napoleon has been naturally directed to that of Sweden, for the Queen of Sweden is a daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, married to King Oscar, the son of Bernadotte; and their daughter, the Princess Charlotte Eugenie of Sweden, is said to be the object of this proposal. We do not profess to be initiated in the secrets of the Tuilleries, and we always receive with some suspicion reports which are so plausible as to suggest themselves readily to the imagination. But we have grounds for believing that in this instance the negotiation is actually on foot; and certainly it would be difficult for Louis Napoleon to contract a more suitable marriage. The Princess is in her twenty-second year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother. She owes her rank to the late survivor of the Imperial army, and she has a personal acquaintance with the Emperor of the French Empire; and if the pretensions of the Imperial dynasty are to be revived in our generation it would be no more than poetical justice that they should be represented by the descendants of the repudiated Josephine. Politics are not often governed, however, by such romantic considerations, and in relating this story we are only awaiting its confirmation to the public.

It has at least the merit of affording some little variety to the dreary and revolting records of oppression and arbitrary power which heap increasing burdens day by day upon every intelligent profession and every independent class in the French nation; and we shall welcome the marriage of Louis Napoleon if it induces him to give moderation and stability to his Government instead of maintaining its revolutionary character by domestic proscriptions and by foreign aggression.

PROGRESS OF TRADE AND REFINEMENT IN ENGLAND.

—Sir Josiah Child, a distinguished merchant of London, wrote an ingenious discourse on Trade, which was published in England so far back as 1666. In this treatise he traces the progress of trade in that country from the year 1645, when the law was established fixing the rate of interest of money at ten per cent; at which time, he says the merchants were very mean and few. He says that in the year 1635 there were more merchants to be found on the Exchange worth £1000 and upwards, than there were in the year 1600 worth £100; and father, that in his days, that is, thirty years after, there were more merchants worth £10,000 a piece than there had been in the year 1645. He says that the number of merchants continues the old merchant, “If it be doubted, ask the old wife five hundred pounds pound, with a daughter, sixty years ago, was not a greater portion than £2000 now?” and whether gentlemen in those days would not consider themselves well clothed in a serge gown, which a chambermaid would now be ashamed to be seen in; and whether our citizens and middle sort of gentry are not now more rich in clothes, in jewels, &c. than the best of our knights and gentry were in those days; and whether our best sort of knights and gentry now do not exceed by much, in those things, the nobility of England sixty years past, many of whom would not go to the price of a whole satin doublet? the embroiderer being yet living who has assured me he has made many hundreds of them for the nobility with canvas backs!

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* remarks that no ruling power of France has ever treated literary men with so much respect as Louis Napoleon. “King Louis XVI patronized them royally,”—Charles X patronized them with less liberality, but gave them titles and decorations freely, and was glad to have them at his receptions—the princes, his sons, showed them all possible attentions; but during the whole time Louis Bonaparte has been here, he has not only taken no official notice of them, but has not even had the decent civility to send them invitations to his *soirees*. They have to this conduct as much perhaps, as by his political proceedings, has made nearly the whole literary body hostile to him. The *Republique* has the most eminent writers of the country—Lamartine, Lamennais, Beranger, Hugo, Janin, Sue, Dumas, and we may, I think, safely add, Thiers—are personally and politically among his bitterest adversaries.”

SERIOUS RESCUE.—We learn from the Georgetown *Republican*, that a serious and perhaps fatal rencounter occurred on the 5th inst., at or near the residence of Mr. Isaac P. Taylor, about twenty miles above that town, between Mr. Cooper McCutchen and Mr. John W. Sturgess—the latter receiving several cuts from a knife in the arm and body, some of which are of the most dangerous character. The cause of the difficulty between the parties the *Republican* does not learn, but says that Mr. McCutchen had been arrested and lodged in the Williamsburgh jail, and that Mr. Sturgess was lying in a most critical situation.

THE FOLLOWING CASE IS REPORTED IN A LATE NUMBER OF THE ENGLISH LAW MAGAZINE:

At the recent assize at Liverpool, a stabling case from Manchester, was heard before Baron Platt, who, in summing up the jury, used these words—“One of the witnesses tells you that he said to prisoner, ‘If you use your knife you are a damned coward.’ ‘I say also,’ continued the learned judge, apparently in deep thought, ‘that he was a damned coward, and that any man is a damned coward who will use a knife.’ This opinion, it is said, has been expressed before, but never from the bench.